

Unwelcome Emmeline

EMMELINE PANKHURST does not relish being called out of her name. "Moral turpitude" hasn't a nice look at all to a woman. She claims she comes here as Parnell did, who was tried under the same law which is held over her in England, and that it is "all politics."

The customs officials say that in the hubbub raised over her coming, no single immigration official could say off hand whether she should come in or not; therefore she has been detained until a board reviews her case as all disputed immigrants are detained.

Our most ardent suffragists are not enthusiastic over the coming of Emmeline. Some of the Pennsylvania suffragists have turned their backs squarely on her, have taken every sort of resolution not to have her represent suffrage in any way in their state, even if she be admitted to the United States. The American suffragists have always been opposed to what the English call militancy. The worst they ever did was in the early days when Susan B. Anthony refused to pay her taxes because she had no representation, and Clara Bewick Colby wore bloomers in the streets—which seems nothing now but was scandalous then. Dr. Anna Shaw, who is one of the most powerful of American suffragists, says that she regrets the coming of Mrs. Pankhurst as it may cloud the issue at a moment when woman's suffrage in this country is progressing very favorably. However, the difference between the women's fight for the vote in the two countries has been apparent to all sane people from the first. American women have not always denounced the English methods as they deserved, but they have not been slavish minded enough to copy them.

Mrs. Pankhurst came over expecting to lecture on "Why militancy?" She did not anticipate any trouble in getting into this country but on the contrary expected to receive gratitude and homage because she says it is the English militants who have made suffrage the burning question of the day.

The McNamara brothers are as completely out of mind today as Jesse James is. The two are working out their sentences, one in the jute mill and one on inside work on account of bad health. The law often lets wrong doers go free because of technicalities, but these two men are slowly working out their punishment.

Suffering Street Car Companies

TO HEAR the managers of city street railways talk you would think them the most long suffering corporations in existence, and the public the most cruel, grinding, merciless customers the world has ever seen. At the national meeting in Atlantic City the succession of destructive experiences was detailed, including the broadening of city lines, the extension of lines, multiplying transfer points, compulsory wage increases, increased taxes, arbitrary and unreasonable service requirements, growing cost of maintenance and construction, and "operating under franchises by which we are bridled, bit, and saddled and at times hobbled and with no power to demand at least a living wage for our investments and labor"—the upshot of it all being that if street car companies were not so ground in the dust they would raise the fare.

There was faint flicker of hope in the report, that, speech still being free, even for the oppressed street car companies of America, truth and justice might eventually prevail and the treasuries of the companies see more than nickels rolling in.

The description of the public as a hideous oppressor is amusing to a public which hardly recognizes itself in the picture but on the whole likes to see itself painted as such a terror.

There is humor in insurance as there is in everything else that is human. Fathers are insured against twins, estates are insured against earthquakes, the fearful are insured against the risk of appendicitis, and according to an English insurance office, they will insure a clown's jokes for the season.

Children In the Factories

INFINITELY pathetic are the stories of children in the factories and not until this great wrong to the children is righted can people be safe or happy in their own comfort. They may spend their money and their time, for happiness, but it won't be happiness for the cry of little children must always ring in their ears.

Bessie Denley of Coshocton Ohio, a 15 year old girl, tried to commit suicide when she had to leave her work under the new child labor laws. She was the sole support of her parents, her father a cripple, her mother blind, and six younger brothers and sisters. A fund was raised for her by people who were touched by her pitiful story. Part of this she will use to prepare herself for better work. So she says, but she is still in the hospital as a result of her desperate despair.

It is easy to argue that a crippled father and blind mother ought not to have had seven children, five of them under 15. It looks like a deliberate descent into misery, but the story goes so, and a 15 year old girl who was not to blame must hold this large world of trouble, work, and responsibility on her shoulders.

That the state would not let her work will benefit 15 year old girls to come, but it struck her down. Fortunately the world's quick charity lifted her up, but there are thousands of other little unfortunates bent and bowed under work and duties criminal heavy for child shoulders whom no charity reaches.

The New Emancipation

ALL PREJUDICES aside, the negro has done very well in our country. Besides the short time that he has had his freedom, he has had to go against a very natural race discrimination, and he has to key up a placid, happy-go-lucky disposition to fit it to a nervous, high strung, keen, ambitious, over-industrious civilization. With all these handicaps, negroes have risen to positions of respect in many communities, and a great middle class of negroes has grown up whose members are skilled workers and sober, industrious, law abiding citizens.

Booker Washington, by starting a new emancipation for his people in technical, agricultural, and domestic schools, has forever placed the American negro on a higher plane. Race discrimination, political discrimination, are all outside of the question—he is making capable workmen out of human material. Whites and blacks both admire his purpose and his way of achieving it.

Remaking the Chinese Language

ONE OF THE oddities of modern life is the forcing of new words into the old Chinese language, and the difficulties of operation. Not only words connected with electricity, flying machine terms, and all modern scientific developments have had to be invented, but new ideas as well as concrete things have had to be given their first birth in words. "Initiative," "reform," "ideals," and "educate" as another word than "instruct," had to come out of the fog of nothingness into some Chinese sounds and hieroglyphics. Thus words were born—tens of thousands of them.

One-Sentence Philosophy

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.
(Chicago News.)
Lots of easy muffs have been done in the name of charity.
If you would learn a man's weakness let him talk while you listen.
Our idea of a true heroine is a woman who could talk back but wouldn't.
Don't worry about the faults of others. Get busy and try to correct your own.
A man's best friend is a woman who can keep him from making a fool of himself.
After the second baby arrives a woman seldom changes the style of doing up her hair.
Every wife imagines her husband would appreciate her more if he had to put up with some other woman about six months.
When a man can travel as far on his nerve as others can on an excursion ticket the railroads are sure to lose money.

QUAKER MEDITATIONS.
(Philadelphia Press.)
Keep your plans to yourself if you would succeed, unless you happen to be an architect.
Unfortunately the fool who rocks the boat lives to apply the same tactics to an airship.
Bibb—"He cares nothing for wealth, and yet he has money to burn."
Stobbs—"No wonder he makes a light of it."

GLOBE SIGHTS.
(Athens Globe.)
Hon. Burbank should take a day off and produce a seedless watermelon, something which would fill a l. f. w.
A woman is quick to detect flattery directed at another woman.
By careful research, a woman can usually find enough bargains to keep a man broke.
Man is so conceited that it is easy for him to understand why a woman falls in love with him.

Japan Furnishes Bridge Idea

Modern Suspension Bridge Is Evolution of One of the Earliest Designs For Crossing Streams.
By Frederic J. Haskin.

(Continued From Page 1.)

means are used. A bridge crossing the Iowa river at Columbus Junction has been one of the recent notable reconstructions. Sometimes it becomes necessary to have a double track in place of a single one. A bridge near Montreal has recently been changed from a single to a double track without interfering with the traffic. Another track was built next to the old one. The old bridge was then removed span by span so carefully that parts of it could be used elsewhere. Then a second new track was built onto the first, thereby making a complete double track bridge.

Three Types of Bridges.
The iron girder bridge, the cantilever bridge and the suspension bridge are the three types now most popular. Many cast-iron bridges have been erected in this country in the past quarter of a century. The bridge crossing the Kentucky river upon the Cincinnati Southern Railroad is one of the best long span iron girder bridges. The frame is 1125 feet long and consists of three spans. The piers are of stone for sixty feet with iron above.

Is a Japanese Design.

The cantilever design is adapted from the old Japanese method of bracketing logs together in bridge building. The modern cantilever bridge is a succession of iron brackets, each arm being composed of a rigid semi-arch. The Forth Bridge of Scotland, considered until recently the finest bridge in the world, is a cantilever bridge having a span of 1,700 feet between its piers. Until the erection of the Quebec bridge this was the longest in the world. The Queensboro bridge of New York is a continuous cantilever having several spans of different sizes and a total length of 7,750 feet. Its construction cost \$13,500,000, exclusive of the land. The Memphis bridge across the Mississippi River from Tennessee to Arkansas is also of this type.

The modern suspension bridge developed in steel cables and girders is an evolution of one of the earliest designs for crossing a stream. The early Persians used a simple method of stretching six cables across a stream. Four of them were used to carry the platform made by laying sticks across the cables. The others were stretched considerably higher than the platform and served as great supports for the bridge. The magnificent Brooklyn bridge is built upon this principle. It has a single cable of nearly 1,600 feet and two spans. The weight of the structure is suspended between two towers. The stress of suspension is borne by four cables which are made of steel and composed of 5,000 steel wires.

Stronger Foundations Required.
The increased strain upon bridges caused by the heavier loads passing over them calls for deeper foundations than formerly. This requires larger excavations. These have been accomplished by the sinking of caissons into the ground, frequently far under the level of the river bed. The water is pumped out of these caissons and the men make the excavations being supplied with air by tubes going down from the surface. Working under such conditions is extremely hazardous as well as detrimental to the health, and it is claimed that thousands of men have died from it. Caisson disease may be fatal and it frequently brings about partial or total paralysis. Caisson workers are usually sent down in two hour shifts, few men being able to stand the pressure for a longer period, although improved methods are continually lessening the difficulties of this work. Most of the great modern bridges are upon caisson foundations. Those have been made of timber, iron and steel and lately reinforced concrete has been used. In building the new bridge across the Niagara river at Black Rock, concrete caissons were sent through 50 feet of tough red clay to rock bottom.

The new West railway extension is one of the most remarkable bridge building feats of the day. It connects the islands between the mainland of Florida and Key West by a chain of bridges making possible a continuous track for a distance of 120 miles. A noteworthy example of the speed with which modern bridge building operations are carried on was given at Oak Island, New Jersey. The summer when two and a half miles of trestle bridge had been destroyed by fire were replaced in 12 days. This operation employed a force of 3,500 men; 1,000 of whom worked upon the day shift and 500 at night.

Tomorrow — The Congressional Church.

BISHOP IS SHOT BY INSANE MAN AT MASS

Harbor Grace, N. F., Oct. 20.—While conducting mass bishop March, a Roman Catholic priest, was fired upon by James Hare, believed to be insane. One shot grazed the head of the bishop, wounding him slightly. Another bullet buried itself in the altar. Bishop March immediately ordered a physician had bound up his head.

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ABE MARTIN

Assistant Health Inspector of Chicago Comments Upon El Paso's Business District: Little Interviews.

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"This is my first visit to your city," said Stemen. "I took a two-hours' auto trip through the city and the well built homes and business blocks impressed me."

"There is one thing that I particularly noticed, the absence of rubbish cans in the business district. On every corner there should be a large rubbish can, in which to deposit waste paper. These things would keep the business streets free from rubbish and save considerable labor on the part of the street cleaning department."

"Another thing that mostly impressed me was the lack of street guides or signs in the residence district, which makes it very difficult for strangers to find an address. El Paso is far too nice and prosperous a looking city to be without the two things I have mentioned."

"I found the people of El Paso always ready and anxious in giving information or directions. I noticed that if an El Paso citizen is asked for the location of any place, he will go a block out of his way to give the directions, but Chicago is a quick answer and a grunt would be the answer."

"That reminds me of old times," said Charlie Kinne, as he watched the red-tailed trade boosters parade through Plaza Monday morning. "I remember that the red-tailed trade boosters were certainly loud enough to attract notice under any circumstances and they would wear their hats as a sure way of going a long way to see. Mr. Kinne was secretary of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce for two years and has gone through the mill of more than one trade excursion."

Chief trumpeter, Mayor, who heads the 24 cavalry band which accompanied the trade excursionists Monday, said: "I have had a good time on the trip. I have had them blowing music out of their instruments for miles and miles and they have not been ashamed of their performances on the trip."

"I wouldn't blame anyone for using scissors on those frypanners handle affairs that women wear sticking out a yard or so behind their hats," said John Barklow. "Coming home from the show, I watched one of the Arizona street car. The frypanner was talking to a friend seated across the aisle, kept swishing that frypanner handle across the face of the woman who was sitting beside her. The girl, fortunately, took it good naturedly, but her efforts to keep that frypanner handle out of her face were causing her to look like a clown."

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"Those gowns that Ettinge and the girls of his company wear," said Harry Harard, after the play, "were just about the classiest things that I've seen in El Paso. An El Paso girl! Though they are certainly most beautiful, graceful and altogether fascinating, they are the kind of gown one likes to see on one's own. Still, if every woman in the skirt looked as graceful and prettily as those girls, I don't think there would be such a howl about them. I notice that your girls have been wearing such a variety of styles, and I am sure that they would have to admit that the gowns were the prettiest things they had ever seen."

"Some men can take a common or garden variety of hour and get several hundred dollars out of it."

Work is the greatest magic in the world. It makes gardens out of deserts and captains of industry out of timid, shrinking immigrants. It also makes useful citizens out of slim, scornful college seniors who come home with their hair on tip and pink handkerchiefs sticking out of their pockets.

Scientists have also endeavored to combine work with a tramp in order to make the results, but have decided to mix oil and water and accomplish a few other comparatively easy tasks first.

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Not Enough Trash Cans

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"Those gowns that Ettinge and the girls of his company wear," said Harry Harard, after the play, "were just about the classiest things that I've seen in El Paso. An El Paso girl! Though they are certainly most beautiful, graceful and altogether fascinating, they are the kind of gown one likes to see on one's own. Still, if every woman in the skirt looked as graceful and prettily as those girls, I don't think there would be such a howl about them. I notice that your girls have been wearing such a variety of styles, and I am sure that they would have to admit that the gowns were the prettiest things they had ever seen."

"Some men can take a common or garden variety of hour and get several hundred dollars out of it."

Work is the greatest magic in the world. It makes gardens out of deserts and captains of industry out of timid, shrinking immigrants. It also makes useful citizens out of slim, scornful college seniors who come home with their hair on tip and pink handkerchiefs sticking out of their pockets.

Scientists have also endeavored to combine work with a tramp in order to make the results, but have decided to mix oil and water and accomplish a few other comparatively easy tasks first.

Work is a tonic for ambition, a specific for worry and a great eradicator of sorrow. But it is like other medicines. It is an acquired taste. Some men learn to take work in large doses every day and smack their lips over it; while others take it as if it were quinine and hair on their heads.

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